

VZCZCXRO8327  
PP RUEHFK RUEHKSO RUEHNAG RUEHNH  
DE RUEHKO #1813/01 2212140

ZNR UUUUU ZZH  
P 092140Z AUG 09  
FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO  
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 5244  
INFO RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC PRIORITY  
RHEHAAA/THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC PRIORITY  
RUEAWJA/USDOJ WASHDC PRIORITY  
RULSDMK/USDOT WASHDC PRIORITY  
RUCPDOC/USDOC WASHDC PRIORITY  
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC PRIORITY  
RUEKJCS/JOINT STAFF WASHDC//J5//  
RHHMUNA/HQ USPACOM HONOLULU HI  
RHHMHBA/COMPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI  
RHMFIUU/HQ PACAF HICKAM AFB HI//CC/PA//  
RHMFIUU/USFJ //J5/J021//  
RUYNAAAC/COMNAVFORJAPAN YOKOSUKA JA  
RUAYJAA/CTF 72  
RUEHNH/AMCONSUL NAHA 8099  
RUEHFK/AMCONSUL FUKUOKA 5766  
RUEHOK/AMCONSUL OSAKA KOBE 9576  
RUEHNAG/AMCONSUL NAGOYA 3206  
RUEHKSO/AMCONSUL SAPPORO 6282  
RUEHB/AMEMBASSY BEIJING 0326  
RUEHUL/AMEMBASSY SEOUL 6986  
RUCNDT/USMISSION USUN NEW YORK 6616

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 18 TOKYO 001813

SIPDIS

DEPT FOR E, P, EB, EAP/J, EAP/P, EAP/PD, PA;  
WHITE HOUSE/NSC/NEC; JUSTICE FOR STU CHEMTOB IN ANTI-TRUST DIVISION;  
TREASURY/OASIA/IMI/JAPAN; DEPT PASS USTR/PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE;  
SECDEF FOR JCS-J-5/JAPAN,  
DASD/ISA/EAPR/JAPAN; DEPT PASS ELECTRONICALLY TO USDA  
FAS/ITP FOR SCHROETER; PACOM HONOLULU FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ADVISOR;  
CINCPAC FLT/PA/ COMNAVFORJAPAN/PA.

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: [OIIP](#) [KMDR](#) [KPAQ](#) [PGOV](#) [PINR](#) [ECON](#) [ELAB](#) [JA](#)

SUBJECT: DAILY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS 08/07/09

INDEX:

- (1) U.S. President exchanges views with ambassador-designate to Japan, confirms importance of Japan-U.S. relations (Nikkei)
- (2) North Korean may use former President Clinton's surprise visit as a way to open bilateral talks with the U.S. (Tokyo Shimbun)
- (3) Two weeks of secret U.S.-DPRK negotiations led to release of two reporters: DPRK agreed to grant amnesty with Clinton visit, demanded "direct deal" on nuclear issue (Yomiuri)
- (4) DPJ stresses equal ties with U.S. (Sankei)
- (5) 2009 Lower House election: Reports on the eve of election (Part 2): Tokyo 1st district; DPJ fears livelihood-oriented votes in reaction to Tokyo poll; LDP to play up policies honestly in order to find way out (Asahi)
- (6) Secret nuclear agreement issue raises questions on inadequate information disclosure, vagueness of bureaucrats' responsibility (Nikkei)
- (7) The Japanese dilemma over Obama's speech (Asahi)
- (8) Citizens criticize Tamogami's speech calling for nuclear-option debate on day of atomic bombing in Hiroshima as showing "lack of consideration" (Tokyo Shimbun)
- (9) Appalling misinterpretation and misunderstanding of strategic dialogue (Sankei)
- (10) LDP aiming for security debate (Asahi)
- (11) With the import of F-22 now hopeless, selection of ASDF's next fighter FX in limbo (Shukan Shincho)

ARTICLES:

- (1) U.S. President exchanges views with ambassador-designate to Japan, confirms importance of Japan-U.S. relations

Evening, August 7, 2009

Itaru Oishi, Washington

President Barack Obama met Ambassador-designate to Japan John Roos at the White House on August 6. The two agreed that the Japan-U.S. relationship will continue to be extremely important for the United States. At the photo session at the beginning of the meeting, Obama introduced Roos to the reporters as "the person who will be able to advise me on the various issues that will arise between Japan and the U.S." The appointment of Roos is expected to be confirmed by the full Senate on August 7 along with Ambassador-designate to China Jon Huntsman.

Roos is the second ambassador-designate that Obama has invited to his office before Senate confirmation. He had also invited Huntsman when he introduced him to the reporters at the time he was nominated. It is believed that this is meant to show the importance he gives to Japan amid concerns in Japan about the U.S. and North Korea making progress in their dialogue after former President Bill Clinton's recent visit to the DPRK.

The White House hopes that Roos will be confirmed by a unanimous vote. It is thought that the meeting is also meant to emphasize Roos's close ties to the President to Congress, since certain Republican senators are opposed to his appointment.

Traditionally, ambassadors-designate refrain from making public statements, except at their confirmation hearings. Roos did not speak to the reporters.

TOKYO 00001813 002 OF 018

Obama gave the following explanation on Roos's nomination: "Japan and the United States have built a very close relationship through the sharing of common values and interests. Therefore, I attached great importance to the choice of ambassador to Japan." He praised Roos by saying: "I have picked somebody who has superb judgment and an outstanding intellect and who will do his best. He is a very close friend, has experience working in a private sector involved with advanced technology, and has a profound interest in public service."

With regard to the future of the bilateral relationship, Obama said: "The Japan-U.S. relationship is one of the cornerstones of security and the economy. I hope he makes a strong start."

(2) North Korean may use former President Clinton's surprise visit as a way to open bilateral talks with the U.S.

TOKYO SHIMBUN (Page 7) (Full)  
August 7, 2009

General Secretary Kim Jong Il is smiling broadly, while former President Bill Clinton is keeping a firm expression, in a ceremonial photo taken when Clinton visited Pyongyang and met with Kim on August 4. The photo clearly tells which - the U.S. or North Korea - won the bargaining.

They spent one hour and 15 minutes on talks. A get-acquainted meeting over dinner took about three hours and 15 minutes. Regarding the details of the meeting, the U.S. side simply noted that talks were on the release of two journalists. Meanwhile, press reports in North Korea underscored that the two held in-depth discussions on various pending issues between Pyongyang and Washington and shared the stance of settling issues through dialogue.

Pyongyang is still in a state of excitement. The Rodong Shinmun on the 6th gave a list of foreign media organizations in an article that noted many countries' news agencies, broadcasting stations and newspapers reported on the meeting between General Secretary Kim and the former U.S. President. It twice carried an article that the former President respectfully conveyed President Obama's verbal message, which the U.S. denied.

Diplomatic sources in Seoul are paying attention to the line-up of

North Korean officials who participated in the meeting. First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok Chu is in charge of nuclear issues and relations with the U.S. Kim Yang Gon, the director of the United Front Department of the Workers' Party, is responsible for maneuvering South Korea-related affairs. As such, there is a possibility of the meeting having covered a wide range of topics from the nuclear issue to relations between South Korea and North Korea. A diplomatic source has analyzed the nature of the meeting, "The line-up of participants in the meeting made us feel that North Korea pinned high hopes on the talks with the U.S."

Many South Korean observers are of the opinion that relations between North Korea and the U.S. will shift from confrontation to dialogue. As Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) Professor Yun Dok Min said, "There is a possibility that General Secretary Kim gave a politically important message (that would provide some way to resume talks)."

TOKYO 00001813 003 OF 018

Clinton's visit to Pyongyang this time shares many similarities with former President Carter's visit to that nation in June 1994, which dramatically resolved the first nuclear crisis. Carter met with then President Kim Il Sung at a time when the DPRK was about to face sanctions by the UN Security Council (UNSC), as it declared its decision to pull out of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). President Kim pledged to put on hold the nuclear development program. North Korea and the U.S. in October the same year reached a framework agreement that included the provision of light water reactors to the North.

However, the conditions surrounding the U.S. and North Korea have greatly changed from the time when Carter visited that nation. North Korea, which carried out a nuclear test twice, aims to hold direct talks with the U.S. as a nuclear nation. The U.S. will not reverse its stance of holding dialogue within the Six-Party framework, based on the precondition that the North will completely denuclearize itself.

Washington denied Pyongyang's claim about the topics of the talks, saying that the talks focused 100 percent on the release of the two reporters. However, there is no denying that the North is preparing its next stratagem, such as revealing the details of the talks with the aim of having the U.S. engage in dialogue with it.

(3) Two weeks of secret U.S.-DPRK negotiations led to release of two reporters: DPRK agreed to grant amnesty with Clinton visit, demanded "direct deal" on nuclear issue

YOMIURI (Page 7) (Full)  
August 7, 2009

Keiichi Honma, Washington; Yasuhiro Maeda, Seoul

The dramatic release of the two American reporters through former President Bill Clinton's visit to North Korea was the result of two weeks of secret contacts between the United States and the DPRK from mid-July. At their meeting on August 4, Clinton pressed for a solution to humanitarian issues, including the abduction issue, while General Secretary Kim Jong Il demanded a "direct deal" with the U.S. on the nuclear issue. We looked at the intense maneuverings behind the scenes through interviews with U.S. and South Korean government officials and reports by the U.S. Wall Street Journal.

On July 18, after over four months in detention, one of the arrested U.S. reporters called her family in the U.S. North Korea had allowed the two to make phone calls to the U.S. since spring, but the topic of the conversation was different this time.

"If Mr Clinton comes to Pyongyang, North Korea will grant amnesty."

This was clearly a message from the DPRK authorities. The family contacted U.S. government officials and former Vice President Al Gore, founder of Current TV, which is the two reporters' employer.

The U.S. government verified the credibility of this message with

the North Korean side immediately. After getting a positive sense, James Jones, national security adviser to the president, sounded out Clinton on a visit to North Korea on July 24. Clinton basically agreed on July 25, but insisted on making sure that the two reporters would be freed.

TOKYO 00001813 004 OF 018

State Department officials then demanded a "firm commitment" on the release of the two journalists through North Korea's UN mission in New York. After intensive negotiations, the North Koreans finally agreed to the condition on August 3, the day Clinton flew to Pyongyang.

The U.S. government gave advance notice to Japan, the Republic of Korea (ROK), and other concerned parties. The Japanese and ROK governments each requested a solution to the abduction issue and persuasion for the release of South Korean employees of companies doing business in the Kaesong Industrial Park detained by the DPRK and of the crew members of a fishing boat seized in July. The U.S. government briefed Clinton twice on the latest situation in North Korea and asked him to take up the abduction and detention issues of Japan and the ROK.

Clinton arrived in Pyongyang on the morning of August 4. He met with Kim for 1 hour and 15 minutes and had dinner with him for about 2 hours, which means that he was in Kim's company for a total of 3 hours and 15 minutes. In addition to the release of the two American reporters, he pressed strongly for a solution to Japan's abduction issue and the question of the detained South Koreans.

In response, Kim brought up wide-ranging issues of security and the regional situation, indicating his desire for direct dialogue with the U.S. on the nuclear issue. Clinton listened to him with a serious expression, and on the nuclear issue, he demanded that North Korea abandon its nuclear programs, since this will "trigger an arms race in Asia and the Middle East."

When Gore met Clinton and the two released reporters at an airport near Los Angeles on the morning of August 5, he praised the Obama administration for its "deep involvement" in this affair. Clinton himself has kept quiet about the meeting he had in Pyongyang. President Barack Obama will meet him shortly to get a detailed briefing from him directly.

(4) DPJ stresses equal ties with U.S.

SANKEI (Page 5) (Full)  
August 7, 2009

Ahead of the upcoming general election for the now-dissolved House of Representatives, the ruling and opposition parties have now come up with their respective manifestos or public pledges, which show different stances toward Japan's alliance with the United States as the basis of Japan's foreign policy. The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) are both poised to base Japan's foreign policy on the Japan-U.S. alliance. Specifically, however, there are substantial differences between the LDP and the DPJ. Prime Minister Taro Aso criticized the DPJ in a speech he delivered on Aug. 5 in the city of Okayama, saying: "We cannot entrust a political party that is unable to work out its fundamental policy for protecting Japan with Japan's national security."

In response to such a perspective from the prime minister, the LDP manifesto also puts forward nine policy proposals. For instance, the LDP proposes strengthening security arrangements between Japan and the United States and taking an resolute attitude toward North Korea. It clearly proposes beefing up the Japan-U.S. alliance.

TOKYO 00001813 005 OF 018

What is noteworthy in the LDP's manifesto is that it proposes taking necessary legislative measures from the perspective of Japan's

national security that will allow Japan to intercept North Korean missiles headed for the United States and to protect U.S. naval vessels acting in connection with missile defense (MD). It will be unavoidable for the government to change its constitutional interpretation of the right to collective self-defense in order for Japan to strengthen its alliance with the United States. In this regard, the LDP's manifesto proposes modifying the government's interpretation thereof.

In addition, the LDP's manifesto advocates enacting a permanent law that will allow Japan to send the Self-Defense Forces overseas as needed. The SDF's overseas missions connote assistance to the United States.

In the meantime, the DPJ's manifesto lays emphasis on its stance of forging an equal-footing bilateral alliance between Japan and the United States. This posture is evident from its manifesto's softened wording. For example, the DPJ's manifesto says the DPJ will "bring up the issue of revising the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" and will "move in the direction of reviewing the realignment of U.S. forces in Japan." The DPJ, in its index of policies for 2008, took the position that the DPJ would "set about making a drastic revision" of the SOFA pact. Concerning the U.S. force realignment, the DPJ, in its index of policies for that year, declared that the DPJ would "push ahead with a revision" of the SOFA pact. However, the DPJ seems to have shifted to a down-to-earth policy course for the time being.

DPJ Secretary General Katsuya Okada met with business leaders from Nippon Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) on Aug. 4. In that meeting, Okada strongly denied that Japan-U.S. relations will become unstable if the DPJ takes the reins of government. However, DPJ President Yukio Hatoyama told the Sankei Shimbun and other media in an interview on July 31 that the DPJ "could ask the United States to take an appropriate posture for security." In addition, the Social Democratic Party, a potential coalition partner of the DPJ, declares clearly in its manifesto that the SDP will call for the U.S. force realignment to be rediscussed will also demand an all-out revision of the SOFA pact. This will likely create friction between the DPJ and the SDP.

What is important in foretelling the DPJ's U.S. policy is the Maritime Self-Defense Force's refueling mission in the Indian Ocean. In its manifesto, the DPJ does not touch on this overseas task. On July 29, however, Hatoyama proposed ending the MSDF's refueling activities there in January next year. However, it is certain that the United States will ask Japan to make up for the MSDF's withdrawal.

Concerning Japan's international contributions, the DPJ's manifesto goes no further than to say that Japan will "participate in United Nations peacekeeping operations and the like to play a peace-building role." However, the DPJ once implied that Japan could participate in U.N. military actions.

For the time being, the DPJ is not expected to deviate markedly from the present government's policy course in its foreign and security policies. However, DPJ Deputy President Ichiro Ozawa, in 2007 when he was DPJ president, advocated participating in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. The DPJ could

TOKYO 00001813 006 OF 018

discuss the possibility of sending Ground Self-Defense Force troops to Afghanistan in order for Japan to make up for the MSDF's pullout from its refueling activities in the India Ocean.

(5) 2009 Lower House election: Reports on the eve of election (Part 2): Tokyo 1st district; DPJ fears livelihood-oriented votes in reaction to Tokyo poll; LDP to play up policies honestly in order to find way out

ASAHI (Page4) (Abridged)  
August 7, 2009

Koji Sonoda

On the evening of Aug. 6, a briefing on the manifesto (campaign pledges) of the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) was held before some 60 people at Banri Kaieda's office in Tokyo's Shinjuku Ward. Some of them voiced severe opinions. For instance, one said: "The manifesto says that the party will abolish the provisional tax rate on gasoline, but tax revenue is important from an environmental perspective." Another said: "The nation's GDP must be increased. Making expressways toll free is about the only approach specified in the manifesto to achieve that goal."

Ever since the DPJ announced its manifesto on July 27, Kaieda has received many opinions. In response to the party's key plan to provide a monthly child care allowance of 26,000 yen per child, one expressed concern about the abolition of the spousal deduction system. Party executives' inconsistent views on the extension of the refueling operation in the Indian Ocean also prompted one to pose this question: "Where exactly does the DPJ stand on this issue?" The Aug. 6 briefing was intended to contain such concerns.

The DPJ has become the largest party (in the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly) for the first time as a result of the July 12 Tokyo election. A plan is being mentioned in the DPJ to achieve an overwhelming victory in Tokyo in the next general election by keeping up this momentum. But it appears that society's view of the DPJ is becoming severer with growing chances of a change of administration.

In fact, the DPJ had been 11 points ahead of the LDP in an Asahi Shimbun survey immediately after the Tokyo poll, but the difference shrunk to 2 points in early August. Kaieda took this view: "In the Tokyo election, voters used their votes to punish the ruling parties. In the next election, they are likely to vote for something that is closely associated with their livelihoods. I think there is an obstacle in their mentality." (The DPJ) fears a swing-over from the "Tokyo election shock."

Kaieda's rival in the Tokyo 1st district is the Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) Yosano Kaoru, 70, who has been responsible for economic measures as the Aso cabinet's finance minister and financial services minister. "Japan has problems that cannot be resolved unless the administration changes. Bureaucrats are pulling the strings of lawmakers behind the scenes." In the eye of Kaieda, Yosano, who appears under the thumbs of Finance Ministry officials, is a symbolic figure of bureaucracy-led politics that must be changed.

Yosano and Kaieda have beaten each other twice in the four elections that have taken place under the single-seat system. "Winds" often

TOKYO 00001813 007 OF 018

dictate the results of elections in urban areas where there are many swing voters. Delivering political campaign fliers is becoming increasingly difficult in urban areas where self-locking high-rise apartments are concentrated. In such areas, candidates opt to hold mini-town hall meetings to develop their stock arguments.

Although Yosano played a central role in the compilation of supplementary budgets involving massive fiscal spending, he is originally an advocate of spending cuts. With the government's "mid-term program," he has successfully paved the way for a consumption tax hike. Yosano criticized scores of policies in the DPJ's manifesto as "outrageous." He provocatively said: "The implementation of all DPJ policies requires a Swedish system. The consumption tax rate must be raised to 25 percent, which is of course one approach."

Nevertheless, the LDP was suffering from the aftereffects of the Tokyo election. Yosano complained to Prime Minister Taro Aso on July 15, three days after the Tokyo poll: "An adverse wind blew strongly against our party during the Tokyo race. The conditions are still harsh throughout the country." At a temple in Shinjuku Ward on the night of July 29, Yosano apologized to some 60 people associated with his support association, saying, "My efforts were inadequate. I am deeply sorry." An LDP incumbent lost his seat in Shinjuku Ward, and the LDP Tokyo secretary general also failed to win his seventh term in Chiyoda Ward.

Yosano held a press conference on Aug. 4 in which he emphatically said: "We are going to play up our political nature and policies honestly. I am certain that will help us find a way out."

Prospective candidates in Tokyo 1st district (Chiyoda, Minato, and Shinjuku wards)

Name	Age	Party
Kaoru Yosano	70	LDP
Banri Kaieda	60	DPJ
Naoki Tomita	33	JCP
Junko Tanaka	47	Small party
Mitsuo Matayoshi	65	Small party
Mac Akasaka	60	Small party

(6) Secret nuclear agreement issue raises questions on inadequate information disclosure, vagueness of bureaucrats' responsibility

NIKKEI (Page 2) (Slightly abridged)  
August 5, 2009

The secret nuclear agreement issue raises questions not only on national security, but also on the classic problem of relations between politicians and bureaucrats.

"What else can we say about something that does not exist?"

"This is not an issue worth raising again and again."

In anticipation of change of administration

The government's statements on the secret agreement have been curt. However, what Vice Foreign Minister Mitoji Yabunaka said at his news conference on July 13 has given rise to speculations that there are "signs of change" in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA).

TOKYO 00001813 008 OF 018

When asked if the government's position will remain unchanged even in the future, Yabunaka said: "At this point, we have not changed our thinking." This was an expression that could be taken to mean that the possibility for modification in the future is left open.

A senior MOFA official explained that, "I think the remarks had in mind the possibility of a change of administration." With regard to the secret agreement, Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) President Yukio Hatoyama had said that, "Once we take over the administration, we will first locate the document and conduct an open discussion."

The exposure of the secret agreement will be ideal material to illustrate the DPJ's policy of breaking away from bureaucratic control. MOFA is already panic-stricken.

To be sure, there is a persistent opinion in the ministry that, "Even if there is indeed a secret agreement, it is not necessary to admit to that just because the DPJ has taken over the government." It is also said that the "one sheet of paper on the introduction of nuclear weapons" that was used as a document for transitional purposes (from one vice minister to the next) that former Vice Foreign Minister Ryohei Murata talked about had been discarded before the information disclosure law took effect in 2001 on grounds that it was "not an official document."

It is inevitable that certain details of diplomatic negotiations are kept secret for a period of time. Even in the DPJ, only a minority negate all secret agreements. The issue is that the judgment on "who designates a document as confidential" and "who have access to diplomatic secrets" is all left to the discretion of a handful of MOFA bureaucrats.

"Foreign ministers not informed"

Murata has testified that "there were foreign ministers who were not informed about the secret agreement." The Treaties Bureau (now the International Legal Affairs Bureau), which is considered the

conservative mainstream, is traditionally a powerful organization in the MOFA because many of its chiefs have eventually risen to the top. It prides itself on being the keeper of the Japan-U.S. alliance, which has been the basis of Japan's "policy of light armament" responsible for its economic development after World War II. A senior official of this bureau even went as far as saying: "Whether or not to report secrets depends on the relationship of trust with the politician."

MOFA itself is also the one deciding the criteria for judging whether or not to release information. While the rule is that diplomatic documents over 30 years old should basically be made public, any document that is designated as "confidential" becomes an exception. This is in sharp contrast with the United States, where the designation of confidentiality on memos exchanged between cabinet members and other detailed materials was lifted through a presidential order.

A former MOFA official made the following observation on diplomatic secrets: "There are also politicians who prefer not to know instead of having to continue to tell lies." There is no denying that a mechanism of relegating decisions to "bureaucrats' discretion" has been established over the long years of LDP rule.

TOKYO 00001813 009 OF 018

Will the House of Representatives election on August 30 become a turning point for conducting diplomacy with a sense of pressure that "this negotiation will be made public someday"?

#### (7) The Japanese dilemma over Obama's speech

ASAHI (Page 3) (Excerpts)  
August 6, 2009

Japan, the only country to have suffered a nuclear attack, is now, 64 years after nuclear weapons were used in war, conflicted over nuclear weapons. Expectations for achievement of the ideal of eliminating nuclear arms are running high in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. However, there is also the reality that Japan, as an American ally, shelters under the U.S. umbrella amidst a changing security environment, exemplified by North Korea's nuclear tests. Japan's approach to the elimination of nuclear weapons, a cherished national goal, is now being called into question.

#### Antinuclear organizations invigorated

Kunikazu Noguchi, chairman of the steering committee for an international conference held on August 5 in Hiroshima City by the Japan Council Against A & H Bombs (Gensuikyo, affiliated with the Japanese Communist Party), gave an overview of the conference, remarking that President Obama's speech in April on the elimination of nuclear arms provided momentum for work toward the review conference for the Non-Proliferation Treaty in May 2010.

Likewise, the 2009 World Conference, which started on the 4th and was hosted by the National Congress Against H & A Bombs (Gensuikin, affiliated with the former General Council of Trade Unions of Japan), mainly focused on Obama. Yoshiko Yanagawa (80), who recounted her experiences as an A-bomb victim, said at the end of her speech, "I have been given hope by President Obama, who spoke about the realization of a nuclear-free world."

Local communities have high hopes that Obama will visit the atomic-bombed cities. The Nagasaki Execution Committee of the Global Citizen's Assembly for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, joined by NGOs, has already launched a campaign to gather signatures. Local middle school and high school students, who are planning to visit the U.S. to ask the president to visit Hiroshima, will stand on streets to ask passers-by to fold origami paper cranes to console the souls of A-bomb victims. Their goal is to bring to the U.S. more paper cranes than the 20,000 plus nuclear warheads in the world.

But in Hiroshima there is also a viewpoint that has not been swayed by the Obama speech. This is the call for a nuclear deterrent in the face of a threat from North Korea.

Nippon Kaigi Hiroshima (Japan Congress Hiroshima), which consists of about 750 Hiroshima residents, will invite on the evening of the 6th, the day of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima 64 years ago, Toshio Tamogami (61), the former Air Self-Defense Force chief of staff, who advocates nuclear armament. He is expected to deliver a speech on the theme "Doubts about peace in Hiroshima."

Masanari Tade (49), the executive director of Nippon Kaigi Hiroshima and the son of an A-bomb victim, said, "What Hiroshima has learned is that a recurrence of a nuclear disaster must be prevented. It has also learned that it must prevent future victims of atomic bombs. We

TOKYO 00001813 010 OF 018

want to consider how to build peace amid the tense international environment surrounding Japan."

(8) Citizens criticize Tamogami's speech calling for nuclear-option debate on day of atomic bombing in Hiroshima as showing "lack of consideration"

TOKYO SHIMBUN (Page 26) (Slightly abridged)  
August 7, 2009

On August 6, the day the atomic bomb was dropped by the U.S. on Hiroshima, at a hotel in Hiroshima Toshio Tamogami, a former Air Self-Defense Force chief, delivered a speech expounding his theory that "Japan should pursue a nuclear option." Hiroshima Mayor Tadatoshi Akiba and others had asked Tamogami to change the date of his speech, emphasizing the need for consideration of the sorrow of atomic-bomb survivors. But the organization hosting Tamogami's event carried it out as scheduled.

With a number of plain-clothes policemen stationed at the entrance and in the lobby of the venue, a tense atmosphere enveloped the hall from before the start of Tamogami's speech.

The hall's seating capacity was 850 people. Advance tickets (1,200 yen) were all sold out. Thunderous applause greeted Tamogami's appearance on the platform at 6:00 p.m. in the hall.

After the audience sang the national anthem of Japan and prayed silently for those who were killed by the bombing, Tamogami delivered a speech titled "Casting doubt on the peace of Hiroshima."

He introduced himself as a "dangerous person," provoking laughter from the audience, and said, "Abolishing nuclear weapons is absolutely impossible and is just an empty dream." He then emphasized the need for Japan to arm itself with nuclear weapons, saying:

"State leaders consider that if they go nuclear, they will find themselves safer. There will be no winner in nuclear warfare. That is why a large-scale war has not broken out. Japan should pursue a nuclear option in order to survive in the world."

When the plan of Tamogami's speech was disclosed in June, Mayor Akiba asked the host organization to "move the date of Tamogami's speech from the anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing, out of consideration for the Hiroshima citizens' feelings."

However, Japan Conference Hiroshima, the group which hosted the event, noted in an ad carried by a local newspaper on July 27: "Abolishing nuclear weapons is our wish." In the ad the group included this criticism: "No reference was made to North Korea's nuclear program in the Hiroshima peace declarations of last year and the year before last."

The ad further explained why it scheduled the event for the memorial day, noting, "It is necessary for the Hiroshima citizens to both pray for peace and also consider what they should do in reaction to North Korea's ballistic missile and nuclear tests so that they will never become the victims of nuclear weapons once again." The organization then carried out the event as scheduled.

In areas around the Peace Memorial Park that day many citizens consoled the souls of those who were killed by the bombing.

Asked for his view Tamogami's speech, a 65-year-old man in Kure City replied in front of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial:

"I wonder why the event was set for this day. I think the plan stemmed from such a provocative idea as drawing public attention to Japan's nuclear option. I have high hopes for U.S. President Barack Obama's goal of a nuclear weapon-free world. Giving consideration to others is imperative to bring about peace, and those who cannot give consideration to others are not qualified to speak of peace."

Remarked another man, "Setting aside the matter of the content of the speech, I think there is no need to restrict holding a lecture itself." But most people interviewed expressed doubts about the scheduling of Tamogami's speech on the memorial day.

A series of speeches by atomic-bomb survivors was held at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, joined by a number of citizens. Toshiko Kajimoto, 78, who was 14 years old and was working at a factory when the atomic bomb was dropped, was exposed to radiation. What she said in her speech was very impressive:

"Since human beings are stupid, they repeat what they did in the past. I don't have no enough time to tell about what I experienced in the war, but I want you to tell your children and grandchildren about (the misery of) the war. To bring about real peace, I think it is necessary to remove atomic bombs from this world."

(9) Appalling misinterpretation and misunderstanding of strategic dialogue

SANKEI (Page 9) (Abridged)  
August 6, 2009

Kunihiro Miyake, Ritsumeikan University visiting professor and research director of the Canon Institute for Global Studies

The first round of the Japan-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue was held in Washington on July 27-28. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton delivered opening remarks. The event was co-chaired by Clinton and Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner on the U.S. side. The old framework has been expanded and upgraded for form's sake.

The two sides agreed on President Barack Obama's visit to China and the United States' participation in the (2010) Shanghai World Expo, among other matters. As was reported, the two countries also conducted probing discussions on a wide range of subjects, such as the economic issue, climate change, nuclear nonproliferation, North Korea and Iran.

At the same time, there seem to be subtle yet critical differences in what was reported in Japan and other countries. First, I was surprised by the following misinterpretation that was carried by some Japanese articles.

A certain news agency in Japan reported that in his speech, President Obama, putting the top priority on U.S.-China relations, said "(the relationship between the United States and China) is more important than any bilateral relationship in the world." What President Obama actually said was: "The relationship between the

United States and China will shape the 21st century, which makes it as important as any bilateral relationship in the world."

How could that be interpreted as "putting the top priority on U.S.-China relations"? In the absence of some sort of preconceived idea, it is impossible to misinterpret such a middle-school-level sentence. It was a relief to find that a certain newspaper editorial pointed out this misinterpretation.

One Japanese national newspaper also carried this headline: "G-2 now in motion; U.S. prioritizes cooperation over outstanding issues; Initiative gives China a sense of satisfaction." Needless to say, the word "G-2" is not specified in any official documents adopted by the United States and China. Neither did major European or U.S. media report on "America's conspicuous approach toward China." Even China is skeptical about the notion of G-2. This notion, too, must be a product of misunderstanding, or a preconceived idea. To begin with, an important bilateral relationship does not necessarily mean a good and friendly relationship in Washington. In American diplomacy, an enemy is often referred to as a "challenge" rather than as a "threat" outright. By the same token, the relationship with a certain country is referred to as "important" because there are outstanding issues and tensions with that country.

Furthermore, attention must be paid to the contents of the U.S.-China dialogue. The two-day event produced dozens of pages of documents, including six speeches, one of which was given by President Obama, factsheets, and joint press releases. Anyone who looks through the documents can tell that the two countries have agreed only on "cooperation and efforts to strengthen their dialogue," which are abstract ideas, by shelving outstanding issues, and that they have accomplished little in reality.

It is clear that full-fledged U.S.-China dialogue has just begun, and there is no guarantee that this will succeed. The G-2 theory is the product of obsessive ideas and paranoia, so to speak. Japan should make every effort to resume a true dialogue with the United States rather than to worry about such a concept.

#### (10) LDP aiming for security debate

ASAHI (Page 4) (Abridged)  
August 5, 2009

The government yesterday released a report of recommendations submitted by its advisory panel on Japan's security and defense capability. The panel report urges the government to go ahead with a policy changeover for Japan's proactive use of its defense capabilities, seeking to allow Japan to participate partially in collective self-defense and ease its self-imposed three principles on weapons exports. The Liberal Democratic Party is using the release of the panel's report as an opportunity to wage a vigorous security debate. Meanwhile, the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) is poised to revamp its security policy after taking the reins of government.

"We protect Japan, we protect the people. This is the government's major responsibility." So remarked Prime Minister Aso when he received the panel report at his office yesterday. His words echoed the catchphrase in the LDP's manifesto, or campaign pledges -- "the competency to protect Japan."

TOKYO 00001813 013 OF 018

The panel report bears the stamp of Aso's views. Aso has been insisting on reviewing the government's arms embargo policy. Late last year, he asked Tsunehisa Katsumata, chairman of the Tokyo Electric Power Company, to preside over the advisory panel. On that occasion, Aso asked him to ready industrial circles for a review of the policy. Also, former Prime Minister Abe has insisted on allowing Japan to participate in collective self-defense.

Aso, who is lagging behind his DPJ rival, is playing up the LDP's establishment of Japan's alliance with the U.S. in an effort to rattle the DPJ over security policy.

Meanwhile, DPJ President Hatoyama referred to the panel report in yesterday's press conference. "The LDP government selected the advisory panel's members, and they made policy proposals," he said. "After taking the reins of government, we will have to review the report from our standpoint." He chose his words carefully, adding, "The government's views on such matters as the three principles on arms exports and the right to collective defense are well established."

Hatoyama is planning to build a personal relationship of mutual trust with U.S. President Obama soon after he takes the reins of government. The DPJ thinks it cannot take up specific issues in the security area until it captures a single-party majority in the House of Councillors in next summer's election. The government is set to revise its national defense program guidelines late this year. However, the DPJ is not holding itself to that timetable, with one of the DPJ's policy-planning executives saying it can be rescheduled for a later date.

#### Security panel report and LDP, DPJ manifestos

##### Security panel LDP DPJ

USFJ The U.S. military's stable presence in Japan is needed. U.S. force realignment will lead to reducing the burden of base-hosting localities and maintaining the U.S. military presence. Carry out U.S. force realignment in a steady way. Reduce the burden on Okinawa and other base-hosting localities. Propose revising the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement. Review the realignment of U.S. forces in Japan and the presence of U.S. military bases in Japan.

North Korea Review the government's interpretation of the right to collective self-defense. Allow Japan to intercept U.S.-bound ballistic missiles and protect missile-warning U.S. naval ships. Take steps needed for national security so Japan will be allowed to intercept U.S.-bound ballistic missiles and protect U.S. naval ships acting in concert for ballistic missile defense. North Korea's repeated nuclear tests and missile launches are a clear threat to Japan and international peace and stability. Such actions are never acceptable.

SDF missions overseas Review Japan's 5 PKO principles and amend the PKO Cooperation Law. A permanent law should be established at an early date. Aim to establish a permanent law so Japan can send the SDF overseas without delay. Participate in PKO, etc., on Japan's own initiative and under democratic control to play a peace-building role.

(11) With the import of F-22 now hopeless, selection of ASDF's next fighter FX in limbo

SHUKAN SHINCHO (Pages 52-55) (Excerpts)  
August 6, 2009

TOKYO 00001813 014 OF 018

Shigeru Handa, Tokyo Shimbun editorial staff

The selection process of the Air Self-Defense Force's (ASDF) next mainstay fighter has not made any progress four years after it started because the United States is reluctant to sell its state-of-the-art F-22s and is also using this issue in its diplomacy with China. Japan's defense program is now in limbo due to its lack of a national strategy. Shigeru Handa, a Tokyo Shimbun editorial staff member reports on the situation.

Three models of fighters are currently deployed for the ASDF's combat operations, the F-15, the F-4, and the semi-locally manufactured F-2. The F-4s, which were introduced in 1966, are gradually being retired. The ASDF has picked the following six possible choices of the next fighter (FX): the F-22, the F-15FX, the FA-18E/F-Hornet, and the F-35 Lightning manufactured by the U.S.; and the Eurofighter Typhoon (jointly developed by European countries) and the Dassault Rafale (French).

The F-22 is the top candidate. However, the U.S. Congress has included provisions prohibiting the export and divulgence of information on the F-22 in its defense authorization bills each year since 2007.

That is, the F-22 is the "impossible fighter" for Japan. Toshio Tamogami, former ASDF chief of staff who was replaced over the controversial essay he wrote, has stated repeatedly when he was still in active service that, "We want the F-22 desperately."

His successor, ASDF Chief of Staff Kenichiro Hokazono has also expressed his concern: "There will be countries possessing stealth fighters in areas close to Japan in the near future. In such a

situation, the absence of stealth fighters in Japan will mean a serious handicap in terms of air defense and the military balance."

What did Hokazono mean by "areas close to Japan"? More than one senior Ministry of Defense (MOD) officials answered unanimously: "None other than China."

"Stealth fighters indispensable for policy of exclusive defense"

China's defense spending has grown by two digits for 21 consecutive years. This trend of military buildup is particularly pronounced in the navy and the air force. Comparing Chinese and Japanese air force capability, the advanced fighters used by the PRC navy and air force are 347 Chinese-made Jianji-10s, Russian Suhoi-27s (Jianji 11), and Suhoi-30s (The Military Balance 2009 edition), which is much larger in number than the ASDF's 286 F-15s and F-2s of the same generation (Defense White Paper 2009 edition).

While China is increasing its advanced fighters each year, the ASDF is stuck with the FX issue, resulting in an ever widening gap in air power.

Furthermore, Russia, supplier of China's fighters, is developing the stealth fighter Suhoi T-50 (PAK-FA).

It is believed that China is certain to procure the T-50, so Hokazono's fears about a "handicap in the military balance" will probably become reality.

In the event of an airmada of the PRC air force approaching Japan,

TOKYO 00001813 015 OF 018

if the ASDF's fighters have stealth capability, they will be able to shoot down the bombers and the escort fighters and repulse the attack.

Otherwise, the ASDF will be pushed back and the invasion of the Japanese mainland will succeed.

A senior ASDF officer stresses that, "Due to constitutional constraints, (the ASDF) is unable to carry out preemptive strikes. Stealth fighters are indispensable for Japan, which adopts an exclusively defensive policy."

Why has the U.S. banned the sale of this fighter so coveted by its ally?

It is generally believed that the U.S. government decided on the embargo out of its concerns about the leakage of information by the SDF after the incident of leakage of confidential information on the Aegis ships in 2007. However, it appears that this is not the case.

A senior MOD official brings China into the picture and says:

"Actually, China has engaged in intensive lobbying activities in Washington for continuing the export ban because 'the sale of F-22s to Japan will lead to the collapse of the military balance in East Asia.' China is also opposed to arms exports to Taiwan for the same reason. It's a real hassle because both arguments are convincing."

The Obama administration is keenly conscious of China, which has become an economic and military power.

A Japan-U.S. diplomatic source notes that, "Under Secretary Michele Flournoy came to Japan to discuss North Korea's nuclear arms and missiles in June, but she had visited China first before coming to Japan. This reminds us of the 'Japan passing' during the Clinton administration, when the U.S. judged that 'Japan no longer had any value as a deterrent against the Soviet Union' after the end of the Cold War in the 1990s."

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Robert Gates has dismissed the F-22 as an "expensive legacy of the Cold War era" and announced the end of the production of this fighter. The production lines will stop in 2011, so this will mean that Japan will not be able to procure the F-22.

The F-22 costs 140 million dollars (approximately 13 billion yen) each. It is incomparably more expensive compared to earlier fighters, so it represents an opportunity to kill two birds with one stone - control skyrocketing defense spending and show U.S. consideration for China -- for the U.S. government.

However, a divine wind blew for Japan at the critical moment.

On June 25, the U.S. House of Representatives passed with an overwhelming majority the defense authorization bills for FY2010 with provisions on studying the possibility of exporting the F-22 to Japan and the budget for the procurement of additional F-22s. This was followed by the Senate Armed Services Committee's passage of a resolution with the same provisions.

There are numerous companies in 44 states that are involved with F-22 production. It is obvious that the termination of production

TOKYO 00001813 016 OF 018

will have a serious impact on local employment, and this will influence the outcome of federal elections next year. That is, while the lawmakers argue for the "importance of the F-22" for security reasons on the surface, in reality, they are thinking of their own election campaign.

Eurofighters as an option

Although the U.S. Senate has decided to stop the deployment of F-22s by the U.S. Air Force, it approves of developing an export version of the F-22. Even so, it remains unclear whether the Obama administration will sell the aircraft to Japan. The F-35, which has been developed as a cheaper alternative to the expensive F-22, has emerged as Japan's second best choice in terms of stealth capability.

As a matter of fact, Gates offered the F-35 to Defense Minister Yasukazu Hamada at the meeting of defense chiefs on May 1. It seems that while the U.S. is refusing to sell the F-22, which directly affects U.S. interest, it does want the yen.

However, the development of the F-35 has not been completed, and only two finished products have ever been manufactured. It is impossible to determine the merits and demerits of a fighter that has not been deployed in actual operations.

The FX selection process has been at the mercy of U.S. motives, so the British BAE Systems, manufacturer of the Eurofighter, has attempted to take advantage of this situation.

BAE Vice President Andy Latham, in charge of Eurofighter exports, came to Japan in June and was busy visiting the MOD and other offices. He emphasized the superiority of the Eurofighter at an exclusive interview with this writer.

"The Eurofighter won overwhelmingly against the F-35 in air battles on the computer using software certified by the NATO Eurofighter and Tornado Management Agency (NETMA) formed by the UK, Germany, and two other countries. Simulations show that even with a reversal of the offensive and defensive sides, while 90 percent of the F-35s were shot down, only 5 percent of the Eurofighters were hit."

He also discussed the stealth capability that Japan places great importance on. "What is important is not the stealth capability alone. The Eurofighter is capable of carrying more weapons than the F-35 and has superior maneuverability.

While U.S. weapons are shrouded in secrecy like a "black box," BAE Systems takes pride in "open source."

Latham said: "We are willing to meet Japan's requirements, whether it is licensed production or importation."

MOD officials in charge of arms trade with the U.S. have taken note of BAE Systems' posture of emphasizing the merits for Japan. A senior ASDF officer says: ''

"Actually, the top secret documents in the MOD mostly consist of information on U.S. weapons. When parts designated as top secret black box break down, they need to be sent back to the manufacturer in the U.S. for repairs. Sometimes, these parts are left unattended for extended periods of time due to circumstances on the other side.

TOKYO 00001813 017 OF 018

It is possible that we will not be able to use them at a critical moment."

In reality, almost all the advanced equipment of the SDF, including the Aegis system on Aegis ships and missile defense systems, are made in the U.S.

However, Japan will not be able to benefit from the transfer of technology in the future if it continues to merely assemble U.S. made parts. It will not be able to produce weapons using advanced electronic technology. In other words, Japan will remain a "subcontractor" of the U.S.

When Tamogami was in active service, he told this reporter: "We need only some 50 FXs. I have a feeling that since the number is small, the U.S. will not object too strongly if we choose the Eurofighter. If the U.S. is willing to open up the black box of the F-35, we are willing to consider it."

He once indicated the above alternative plan. If he had retired in a normal way, his influence would have remained in the MOD, and it is highly possible that the Eurofighter would have been the top candidate for the FX.

However, the whole MOD still negates Tamogami even today. The FX selection process is now back to square one.

Weak "consciousness of national defense"

Comparing the F-22 with the Eurofighter, the latter is inferior overall because while it has the super cruise function, its stealth capability is not comparable to the F-22.

However, the export version of the F-22 to be sold to Japan, like all exported weapons, will be a downgraded version with poorer performance. On the other hand, development cost will be added to the price, making the price tag of one aircraft 250 million dollars (approximately 24 billion yen), which is almost twice the procurement price of the U.S. forces.

In contrast, the Eurofighter costs only 10 billion dollars (sic; as published; should be 100 million dollars) (approximately 9.5 billion yen) apiece. Furthermore, licensed production will also make the transfer of technology possible.

The U.S. has vacillated continuously on the export of F-22s. Under a situation where the mass production of F-35s has not started, the Eurofighter is a realistic choice for the FX. Yet, the ASDF continues to be obsessed with the F-22, partly because Japanese politicians are unable to repel the pressure from the United States.

In 2001, Japan was forced by the U.S. to "show the flag," so it enacted the special antiterrorism measures law and dispatched Maritime Self-Defense Force escorts and supply vessels to the Indian Ocean. In 2004, Japan was ordered to send "boots on the ground (send the Ground Self-Defense Force)," thereby dispatching the SDF to war-torn Iraq based on the special measures law on Iraq reconstruction aid.

Japan's posture of following the U.S. blindly is a result of the United States' selling weapons to Japan in the name of the bilateral

TOKYO 00001813 018 OF 018

alliance and turning Japan into a "vassal state." A senior SDF officer talks about this cynically: "The cliché a Japan-U.S.

alliance sharing common values misses a critical part - 'except when it comes to business'."

A former ASDF officer also voices this criticism: "We should have developed our own fighter even in a roundabout way. The development of the F-2 was an opportunity for the manufacture of a purely locally-produced fighter, but the politicians bowed to U.S. pressure, and this became a joint development project. The U.S. even broke its promise to provide the technology. The Japanese government has not had a basic debate on what is national defense. That is why Japan has remained subservient to the U.S."

The ASDF will now draft a document on its required specifications for fighters and start to narrow down the choices. From past experience, this document will most probably be focused on the question "which is most suitable, the F-22 or the F-35" with the United States in mind. This will be nothing but an exercise with a predetermined conclusion.

ZUMWALT